



# Yucca Mountain Project – Lessons Learned/Generic Implications

Presented to:

Society for Effective Lessons Learned Sharing (SELLS)

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#### **Yucca Mountain Project Metrics**

- 1. Background
- 2. Application at the Yucca Mountain Project (YMP)
- 3. Future Metrics







# **Background**

 During the Department of Energy (DOE) Executive Safety Conference in December 2001, Undersecretary Robert Card asked for an annunciator-type performance metric system for the DOE Complex







- The annunciator-type system uses key performance indicators (KPIs) as its basis with a color rollup scheme established by the commercial nuclear industry
- It provides a quick status summary, which can be modified to suit various customers
- The underlying principle behind each metric is the use of objectivity to assess performance





- This system provides key information at a glance but provides the ability to "drill down" to identify issues and actions
- Instead of focusing on events, it provides an easy assessment of trends
- It also encourages the sharing of expertise and knowledge and allows benchmarking of successes as well as analyzing problem areas





- Purpose of Performance Indicators
  - Performance Indicators provide an objective reference to provide a basis for making management decisions
  - Performance Indicators focus on critical areas that can impact the overall mission







#### Scope of Performance Indicators

- Performance Indicators are derived from every aspect of our work, culminating in the success of the mission
- The lowest level of indicator applies to first-line managers and their direct reports
- The highest level indicator applies to senior managers to provide an indication of mission success or failure

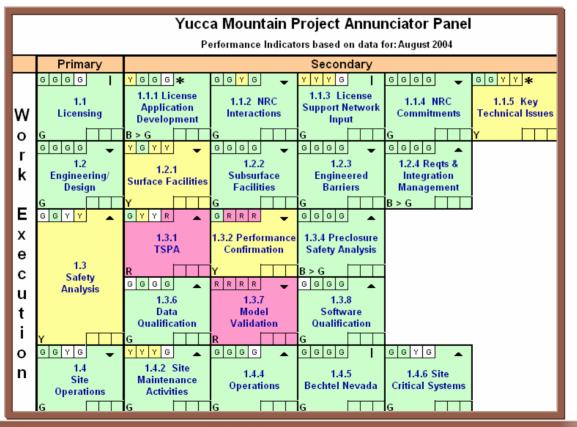






# How Are Performance Indicators Displayed?

- The Annunciator Panel is the method of displaying the performance indicators
- The Annunciator Panel is divided into primary indicators on the far left, with secondary indicators to the right
- Beneath the secondary metrics are lower third and fourth level metrics



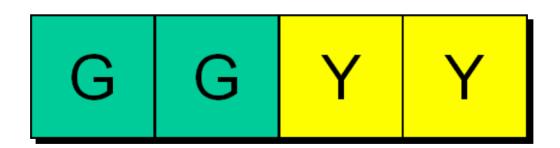






# **History Indicator**

- The four boxes in the upper left corner represents the history of indicator status over the past four months
- Each block is color coded based on the color code set-points for that metric









#### What Does The Color Score Mean?

- Each level of a Performance Indicator is assigned a <u>color score</u> based on <u>set-points</u> assigned by the metric owner
- The <u>base metric</u> is the lowest and most detailed level of metrics in the Annunciator Panel drill down
- Generally, base metrics will include charting of raw data, the analysis of the performance, and corrective or sustaining actions necessary to continually improve performance
- The base metric contributes to the color determination of the higher level roll-up metric







# Why a Roll-Up?

- A senior manager looks at performance from a mission perspective
- Mid-level managers look at performance from a strategic perspective
- First-line managers look at performance from an activity perspective
- Measuring performance begins at the lowest activity level and flows into higher level mission critical indicators
- The roll-up provides senior-level managers with a view of the health of the project from a single glance



# **Types of Measures**

#### Leading Indicators

- A measure of the input(s) into a product, service, or process such that evaluation of the input provides an indication of future results of the product, service, or process
- Predictive in nature
- Example: Personnel turnover rate may correlate to training costs

#### Real-time Indicators

- A measure of the current state or condition of a product, service or process
- Real-time does not imply that the measure is instantaneous or continuous, but that the measure is timely enough that a decision may be made in order to effectively bring about change to the outcome
- Provides current status
- Example: Current personnel turnover rate compared to planned staffing curve

#### Lagging Indicators

- A measure of the results of a process or service in meeting the customers expectations of quality, timeliness, and effectiveness
- Provides historical information about past events
- Example: Personnel turnover rate compared to the national average provides information about past performance



#### **Metrics Characteristics**

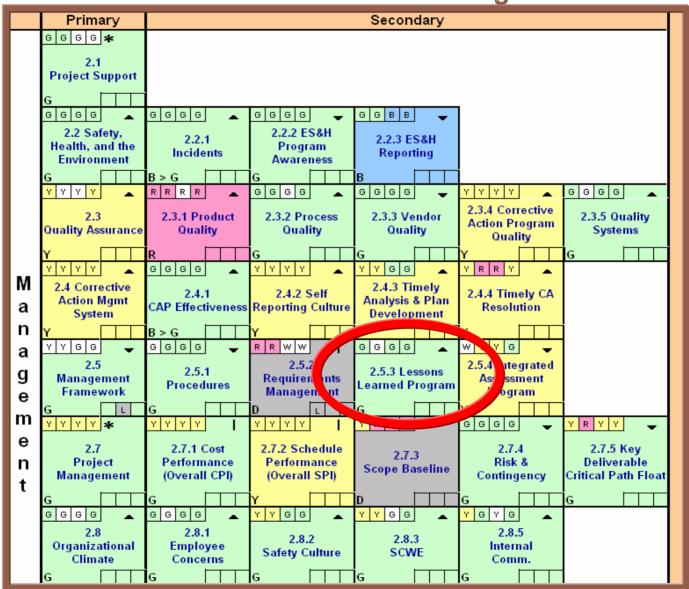
- Effective linkage and integration to management goals, objectives, and mission critical activities
- Balance between leading, lagging, and real time indicators
- Properly identified set-points to ensure proper triggering of management actions
- Meaningful data, appropriate collection methods, data quality, appropriate smoothing, and adequate sample size
- Effective presentation
  - If management does not get your message in 15 seconds, you will lose their attention

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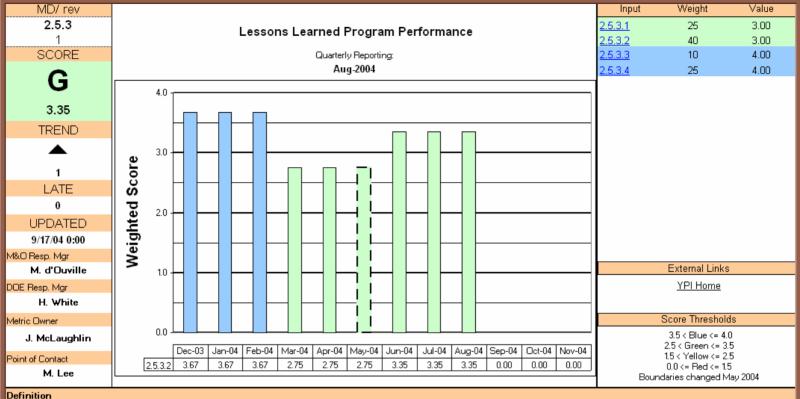
#### **Application at YMP**

YMP Annunciator Panel as of August 2004









Determine the performance of the Lessons Learned Program by using the following base metrics:

25.3.1 - Lessons Learned Database - User Feedback, 2.5.3.2 - Lessons Learned Database - Stay Time, 2.5.3.3 - Lessons Learned Database - Number of Hits, 2.5.3.4 - LLC Response Timeliness

Dashed line indicates a data input change on 2.5.3.2 'Stay Time' metric. Since the 2.5.3.1 'User Feedback' metric has been steady at 3.7 for 9 months, it will be replaced the next quarterly reporting period by a new metric measuring Lessons Learned received from Level A & B Condition Reports.

#### Performance Analysis

Due to the proactive efforts of the Lessons Learned Screen Team and Program Coordinators, August data indicates another record high number of Database Hits, a continued trend of zero late responses, and an increase in Stay Time. User Feedback remains above average at 3.7, and as stated, will be replaced for the next guarterly reporting period.

#### Actions Required to Correct or Sustain Performance

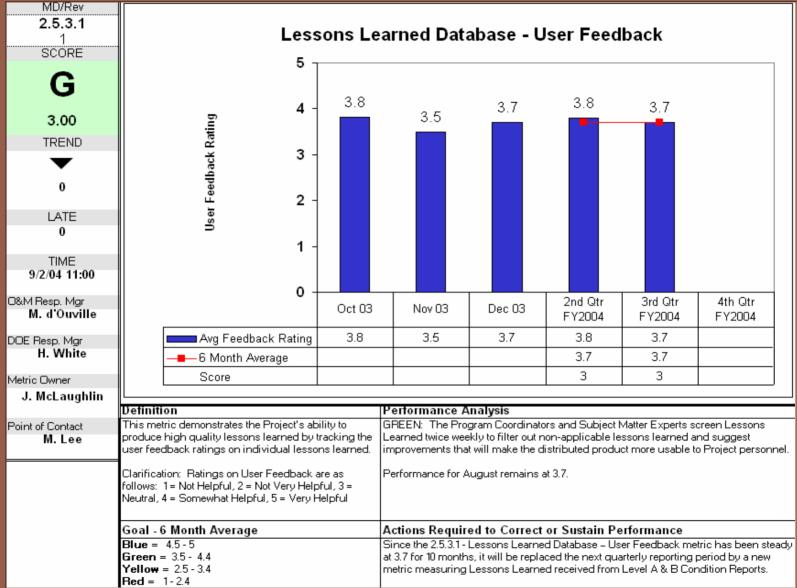
Sustained performance will be realized through continued promotion of Lessons Learned, through the new Lessons Learned/Generic Implications posters. BSC Connect Home Page link's featured Lessons Learned, and through attending all-hands and staff meetings.

Stay Time; based on research that indicates a minimum of 1 minute to glean information from the average LUGI document, the stay time metric will be revised to show the percentage of users who stay

Investigating the development of metric that captures use, application, and feedback of Lessons Learned through pre- and post-job briefs as well as hazard analysis evaluations.



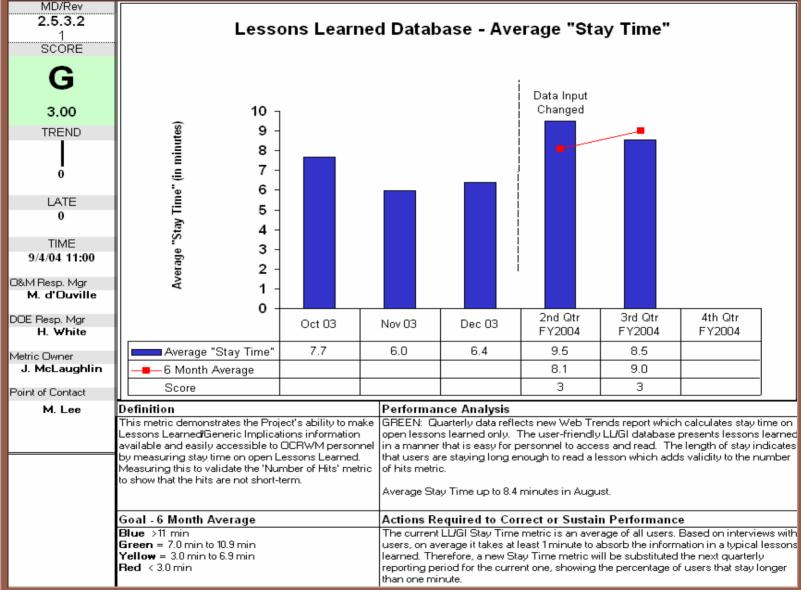








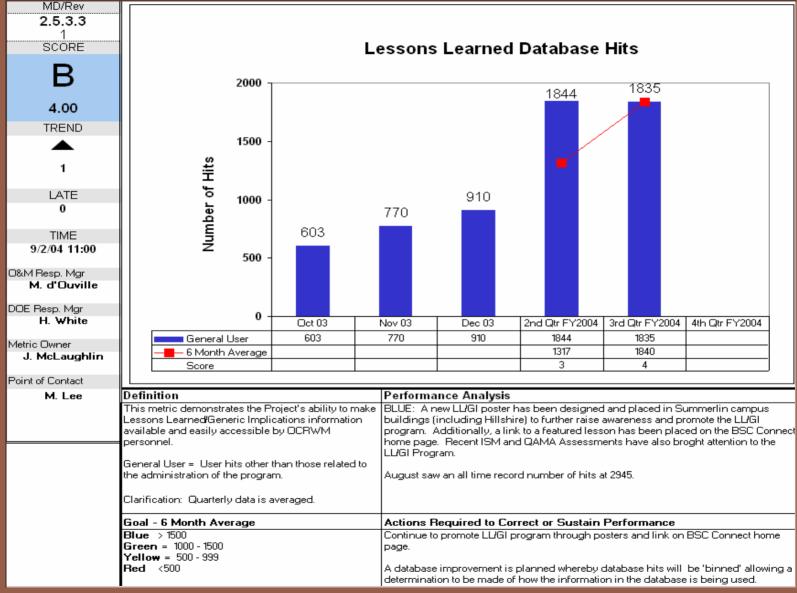








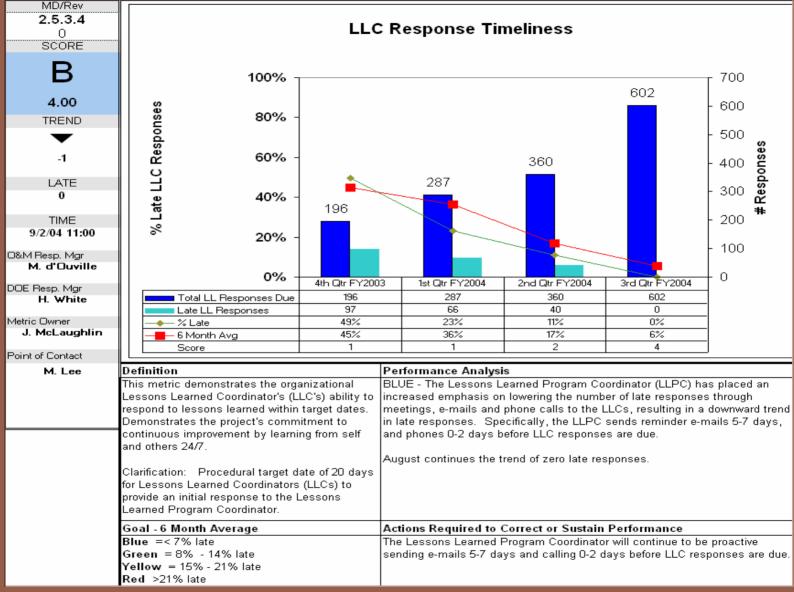


















#### Performance Analysis

- Using pre-defined set-points, the metric owner provides a detailed analysis of performance
- Analysis includes:
  - Assessment of current performance and its relationship to past performance
  - Explanation of why metric performance is what it is, including the drivers behind it
  - Expected future results and impacts to critical activities associated with the metric







- Actions to Improve or Sustain Performance
  - Identify specific actions that are being taken to:
    - Continue excellent performance, or
    - Improve current performance
  - If action is required, initiate a Condition Report in accordance with <u>AP-16.1Q</u>, <u>Condition Reporting And Resolution</u>
  - If warranted, initiate a Lessons Learned in accordance with <u>AP-REG-001, Managing Lessons Learned</u>
  - Improving/sustaining actions should be the sufficient and necessary actions to bring about the desired results
  - Provide dates when actions will be completed





#### **Future Metrics**

 Investigating the development of a metric that captures use, application, and feedback of Lessons Learned through pre- and post-job briefs as well as hazard analysis evaluations

